

Aug 14th, 9:00 AM - 10:15 AM

Pilot Control Design Influences on Pilot Monitoring Effectiveness of Crew Resource Management in Airbus 320 Landings

Edwin Odisho
odishoe@my.erau.edu

Follow this and additional works at: <https://commons.erau.edu/ntas>



Part of the [Aviation Safety and Security Commons](#)

Odisho, Edwin, "Pilot Control Design Influences on Pilot Monitoring Effectiveness of Crew Resource Management in Airbus 320 Landings" (2017). *National Training Aircraft Symposium (NTAS)*. 3.
<https://commons.erau.edu/ntas/2017/presentations/3>

This Presentation is brought to you for free and open access by the Conferences at Scholarly Commons. It has been accepted for inclusion in National Training Aircraft Symposium (NTAS) by an authorized administrator of Scholarly Commons. For more information, please contact commons@erau.edu.



EMBRY-RIDDLE
Aeronautical University

Ph.D. IN AVIATION

Triggering Mechanisms as Barriers to PM Effectiveness



Disclaimer

- My research, ideas, opinions, and thoughts are my own.
- I am not here as a representative of my employer or any other entity.

Presentation Objectives

- Describe Pilot Monitoring Barriers
 - ◆ Flight Deck Automation
 - ◆ Pilot Flight Control Design
 - ◆ CRM Breakdowns
- Describe *Transition State*
 - ◆ Triggering Mechanisms
 - ◆ Known hazards transition to risk

Pilot Monitoring Duties

- FAA AC-12—71B, SOP's and PM Duties for Flight Deck Crewmembers
 - PM Duties
 - Monitors flight path and energy state
 - Supports PF
 - Monitors aircraft state and system status
 - Calls out perceived deviations
 - Prepared to intervene, if necessary

Barriers to PM Effectiveness

- Time Pressure, high workload
- Lack of feedback, lapses in attention span
- Design of SOP
- Pilots' Inadequate Mental Model of Automation Modes
- Training
- Loss of Situational Awareness

State Transition

- Event(s) that changes hazard to a mishap
 - Hazard components
 - Source-rudimentary element
 - Initiating mechanism-causal factor(s)
 - Transforms hazard (latent failure) into a mishap
 - Initiating mechanism-causal factor(s)
 - Hazard target and threat
 - Target is the vulnerable entity
 - Threat is the level of risk associated with the target (Ericson, 2005).

The Hazard Triangle

Ericson (2005)



Safety Risk Mitigation

- Job and Task Analysis
- Evaluate Hazard Triangle Components
- Past Events and Lessons Learned
- Review Safety Criteria, Regulatory Requirements, and Current Safety Practices
- Ericson, C.A. (2005) *Hazard analysis techniques for system safety*. Hoboken, NJ: John Wiley and Sons.

GAP Analysis

- Actual-Where We are.
- Optimal-Where we want to be.

□ Four Gap Types

- Performance Gap
- Perceptual Gap
- Design Gap
- Organizational Gap

System Design

- Components of System Safety
 - Training
 - Equipment
 - Procedures

Questions?



EMBRY-RIDDLE
Aeronautical University.
DAYTONA BEACH, FLORIDA